

PROCEEDINGS

# CSSPO 2018

Harmonizing environmental, social and economic dimensions  
Is it possible?

## Towards Inclusive & Sustainable Agriculture

Imperial Hotel, Kuching Sarawak  
9-11 July 2018



# Book of Abstract

# CSSPO International

# Conference 2018

Towards Inclusive & Sustainable Agriculture  
Harmonizing Environmental, Social and  
Economic Dimensions: Is It Possible?

**Kuching, 9-11 July 2018**





## FOREWORD CSSPO COORDINATOR



This abstract book is a compilation of remarkable submitted paper to the 2018 CSSPO International Conference held in Kuching, Sarawak, 9-11 July 2018. The conference is conducted as an effort to contribute on the debatable academic discussion on inclusive and sustainable agriculture. In particular, the subtheme raises the topic on “Harmonizing the environmental, social and economic dimensions: Is it possible?”. There are at least two different concepts based on the inclusive understanding. First comes from the Value Added Chain concept, which focuses on the increase in income and other economic aspects. Second stems from the empowering concept that is related the proportional access and participation. All keynote speakers focus in international and domestic market palm oil cases, which discusses (1) “Harmonizing Economic, Social, and Environment Sustainability: It’s a Must, It’s Possible, and It’s Feasible” (Dr. Bayu Krisnamurthi, andgreen.fund Indonesia), (2) “Certifying Sustainable Palm Oil: The European Paradox” (Prof, Alain Rival, CIRAD, France), (3) “Economic and Social Dimensions of Import Demand of Edible Oil in Pakistan” (Prof. Muhammad Ashfaq, University of Agriculture Faisalabad Pakistan), and (4) “Agricultural Development and Environment: On Parallel T rack or Collision Corse” (Prof. Mad. Nasir Shamsudin, UPM Malaysia).

Kuching, July 9-11<sup>th</sup>, 2018

**Diana Chalil, Ph. D**  
CSSPO Coordinator



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## ABOUT CSSPO



Consortium Studies on Smallholder Palm Oil (CSSPO) is established in 2015 with DIKTI (Indonesian Higher Education) Fund No 5231/E2.4/LN/2015. This consortium is a collaboration of universities from main palm oil producing countries namely Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, with MoU on 7 June 2013 between USU and UPM, MoU on 27 March 2015 between USU and PSU, and MoU No 7155/UN5.I.R./KPM/2015 among USU, UNJA and UNIMAL. Universitas Sumatera Utara, Universitas Jambi and Universitas Malikussaleh are universities from Indonesia, Universiti Putra Malaysia is from Malaysia and Prince of Songkla University is from Thailand. Initially, the consortium was named as Consortium Studies on Palm Oil (CSPO). All members have long research experience and interest in palm oil agribusiness studies, which identified significant issues related to smallholders in the studies. With their increasing share, oil palm smallholders appear to have significant role in the palm oil industry. However, lack of technical, managerial and financial capability, in general smallholders are likely have weak position in the global value chain. Therefore, the vision is to become a leading consortium of academic institutions to conduct research and provide solutions to improve smallholders' position in the global palm oil value chain. The vision is break-downed into 3 missions namely (1) To build a global palm oil research network, (2) To produce high quality empirical research output and (3) To provide solutions for oil palm smallholder issues. The missions are detailed in a number of programs, covering researches, trainings for smallholders and producing policy briefs. In 27-28 May 2016 CSSPO conducted a seminar "Mencari Model Pemberdayaan dan Peremajaan Perkebunan untuk Sawit Indonesia yang Berkelanjutan" in Polonia Hotel, Medan, which received very positive response from 40 institutions include Universities, state and private companies, government offices, and research center. In the meeting, Mr Derom Bangun, as the Head of Indonesian Palm Oil Board (DMSI) explained that CSPO is well known as Certified Sustainable Palm Oil. Dr Bayu Krisnamurthi as the Head of Indonesian Palm Oil Funding (BPDPKS) suggested to add "Smallholder" in the consortium name, and to change CSPO to CSSPO. Since 12 June 2016, The consortium's name become CSSPO. In 2016 CSSPO were included as one of providers for conducting trainings for smallholders in Labuhan Batu, Labuhanbatu Utara and Labuhanbatu Selatan, North Sumatra. Twelve (12) experts from universities, state and private companies, and successful smallholders were invited to share their knowledge and experience in replanting preparation. CSSPO is also actively involved in a number of government smallholder policy formulations such

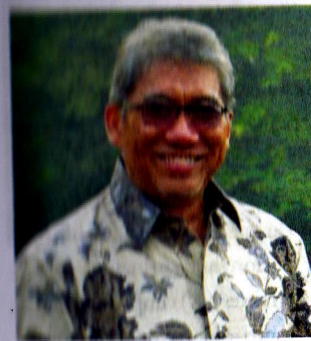


as the Fresh Fruit Bunches pricing for smallholders, and Forum Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia (FOKSBI). CSSPO is also involved in socializing the progress of sustainable palm oil, including to Pakistan Agriculture University, Peshawar and National Agriculture Research Center and Pakistan Agriculture Research Council, Pakistan in 2016, and Tasmanian University students in 2016, 2017 and 2018. Currently, CSSPO is also discussing the potential study of harvesting labor with Golden Agri Resource (GAR-SMART) to academically evaluate labor issues that have been broadly debated, especially among European countries.

In January 2017, all Vice Rectors and Director of each university agreed to formally sign the USU organizational structure under Letter of Agreement. The structure consists of Joint Management Board, which members are Drs. Mahyuddin K.M. Nasution, M.I.T (USU), Ph.D, Prof. Dr. Ir. Zulkifli Alamsyah, MSc (UNJA), Jullimursyida, Ph.D. (UNIMAL), Prof. Dr-Ing. Ir. Renuganth Varatharajoo (UPM), and Asst. Prof. Dr. Pattara Aiyarak (PSU), CSSPO Coordinator Diana Chalil, and CSSPO members of each university namely Diana Chalil and Riantri Barus (USU), Zulkifli Alamsyah and Dompok MT Napitupulu (UNJA), Mawardati and M Authar (UNIMAL), Shaufique F Sidiq and Yeong Sheng TEY (UPM), Sutonya F. Thongrak and Sirirat Kiatpathomchai (PSU). Each year the CSSPO conducts an annual meeting to evaluate previous programs and to prepare upcoming ones. In 2016, CSSPO piqued the interest of a CIRAD (Agricultural Research for Development, French) researcher, Dr Marcel Djama who joined the 1<sup>st</sup> annual meeting in Batam. This significantly improved CSSPO networking and studies, as CIRAD is a main and important research center in France and Europe. In 2017, Dr. Diana Chalil, Dr. Shaufique F. Sidiq, and Dr. Marcel Djama were invited as Plenary Speaker in International Conference and Congress of The Indonesia Society of Agricultural Economics (ICC-ISAE) in Bali. In 2018, supporting by Sarawak Bureau Convention, CSSPO and CIRAD conducted a joint conference in Kuching, Sarawak with Dr. Bayu Krisnamurthi (andgreen.fund - Indonesia), Prof. Alain Rival (CIRAD - French), Pof. Muhammad Ashaq (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad - Pakistan) and Prof. Datuk Dr Mad Nasir Shamsudin (Universiti Putra Malaysia - Malaysia) as keynote speakers. All of the CSSPO activities are published through [www.csspo.or.id](http://www.csspo.or.id)

## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

**Dr. Bayu Krisnamurthi**  
(Andgreen-fund, Indonesia)



**Dr. Bayu Krisnamurthi** is Senior Lecturer, Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Economic and Management, Institut Pertanian Bogor and Executive Chair of Bina Swadaya, Community Self-Empowered Foundation. He is also a Board of Adviser Andgreen-Fund (Netherland) from 2017, Senior Expert Panel Indonesia Chamber of Commerce from 2018, Board of Adviser PT East West Seed Indonesia from 2015, Invesment Committee, Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) Indonesia from 2015, Founder, Chairman Board of Trustee Danamon Peduli Foundation from 2015, Founder, Initiator and Coordinator of Inclusive and Sustainable Agribusiness (ISA) Initiatives.

He was President Director / Chief Executive Indonesia Estate Crop Fund (IECF) for Palmoil, Ministry of Finance Republic of Indonesia (2015 – 2017), Vice Minister of Trade Republic of Indonesia (2011 – 2014), Vice Minister of Agriculture Republic of Indonesia (2009 – 2011), Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Marrine, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affair Republic of Indonesia (2005 – 2009).

He has Republic of Indonesia Honorary Award “Bintang Mahaputra Utama”, Republic of France Honorary Award “Orde du Merite Agricole”, and Indonesia Presidential Honorary Award Tanda Penghargaan “Satra Lencana Karya Satya”.

He Received his BSc in Agribusiness (1987), MSc Agricultural Economics (1991) and PhD on Agricultural Economucs (1998) from Institut Pertanian Bogor.

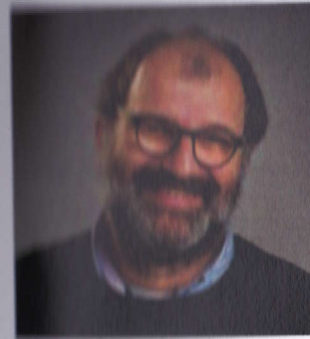
**Harmonizing economic, social, and environment sustainability: it's a must, it's possible, and it's feasible**

**Bayu Krisnamurthi**  
Andgreen-fund, Indonesia

With Sustainable Development Goals becoming global platform since 2015 for (almost) all development agenda in more than 180 member countries of UN, "sustainability" embark to a new meaning and a new dimension. Sustainability becoming center point of economic, social, and environmental activities. Learning from the establishment of AndGreen-Fund (&GreenFund), the collaborative effort within Partnership on Indonesia Sustainable Agriculture (PISAgr), and the operationalization of Indonesia Estate Crop Fund (IECF) for Palmoil; the key factors for harmonizing the three pillar of sustainability (economic, social and environment) are 1) determinative vision and principal that sustainability is a must for all economic and business activities, 2) implementing technology, management, and operational system that make multi-objective (economic, social, and environmental) possible; and 3) incentives system through business and market work in such that harmonizing economic, social, and environment sustainability in profitable, in the short term and long term.

Key words: harmonizing, sustainability, vision, business and market orientation

**Prof. Alain Rival**  
(Cirad, French)



**Prof. Alain Rival** Professor Alain RIVAL is the Resident Director for Southeast Asia Island Countries and the Focal Point for Oil Palm Research at Cirad, the French Centre for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development.

Prof Alain Rival is an agronomist by training and a plant molecular physiologist; he received his PhD in Plant Biotechnology from the University of Montpellier, France in 1988 and he spent the first years of his career (1985-1995) running collaborative plant biotechnology programmers overseas in Ivory Coast, Indonesia, Malaysia and Costa Rica.

Alain Rival qualified for the Habilitation of Research Director in Life Sciences in 1997 from the University of Paris and he is a Qualified Professor in Biology and Physiology since 2002. Prof Rival spent two years as a Marie Curie International Fellow at CSIRO Plant Industry in Canberra, Australia, within the framework of a European Commission-funded project in plant epigenetics called EPIDEV (2004-2007). The project was aimed at understanding the molecular regulation of genes governing flower structure in higher plants.

Alain Rival is now based in Jakarta, Indonesia since September 2014 and he coordinates Cirad collaborative research and development programs and training partnership in the Region. Invited Professor at University Putra Malaysia, Kula Lumpur in 2015-16, Alain Rival is the author and co-author of more than 80 research articles and book chapters. Alain co-authored the book "La Palme des Controverses – *Palm of Controversies*" with Patrice Levang in 2013 (Quae Publisher, Versailles) and he was the scientific editor of the research book on "Achieving sustainable cultivation of oil palm" recently published by Burleigh Dodds Science.

### Certifying sustainable palm oil: the european paradox

Alain Rival

Cirad, France

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Since its origin, the RSPO certification system for the sustainable production of palm oil is rooted in Europe. Indeed, as a business to business initiative, the RSPO roundtable gathered at its early beginning several Europe-based NGOs and multinational firms like Unilever. At the same time, Europe is also a market for palm oil and - even more - the almost unique market for Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO). Indeed even if Europe is not a key player in the global palm oil market - which is led by India and China - it has a key role to play in the public acceptance of RSPO as a norm and in the updating of RSPO Principles and Criteria (P&C) in order to fit with changes in expectations from stakeholders and progress in science and knowledge. The European paradox in oil palm lies in the fact that Europe and its institutions must play a dual role:

- i) pushing the concept of sustainability throughout the palm oil commodity chains and its actors, and
- ii) dealing with European farmers who are producers in a very competitive vegetable oils global market.

Public opinions in Europe are more in favor of a "No palm oil" strategy - as reflected by the 2030 ban proposed by the European Parliament this year - rather than giving Europe a key role in the evolution of RSPO P&C towards more inclusivity and better alignment to national mandatory sustainability standards such as MSPO and ISPO.

The present paper explores the status and trends of CSPO market in Europe and the role and response of EU markets (importers, traders, processors and end consumers). It proposes future avenues for collaborative research and development aimed at linking Europe -through Research Institutions, NGOs and the transformation industry- with key stakeholders in producing countries, including oil palm smallholders.

Prof. Muhammad Ashfaq  
(University of Agriculture, Pakistan)



Prof. Muhammad Ashfaq is professor at Institute of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. His primary areas of interest, expertise and experience is Agricultural Policies, Impact Assessment of Interventions, and Irrigated Agriculture.

He began his career as a lecturer from 1988 in Department of Agriculture Economic, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. He served as Assistant Coordinator of Department of Business Management Science (Evening College), University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (2000 - 2001), Agricultural Economist, International Water Management Institute (2001 - 2003), Director Institute of Agricultural and Resources Economics, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (2012 - 2015), Director External Linkages, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (2015 - 2016), Chairman, Agriculture Policy, USPCA-AFS (2016 - 2017), and Chairman Sports Board, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad from 2016 to the present.

He has Higher Education Commission of Pakistan (HEC) recognized supervisor for more than 100 M.Sc, M. Phil student and 8 Ph.D studies; International linkage award from HEC for Australia in 2004; Supervisor for ICDD, Kassel, University, Germany; Section Editor, Pakistan J. Of Agricultural Sciences; Member editorial Board, Journal of Soil and Environment (2013); TWAS Associateship award 2011; Pakistan Program for Collaborative Research (PPCR)" award to visit Reading University UK by HEC 2011; Australian Alumni Excellence Award 2013 for Innovation and Research - Pakistan; Resource Person in 'Decision Support System for Agro - Technology Transfer Training Program, held in Konya-Turkey, 2015, Organized by Bahri Dagdas International Research Institute and Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Turkey.

adjust and innovate. Studies indicate that the regulations altered input values and imposed costs on producers, thereby inducing a change in input use and the subsequent choice of alternative technologies. Thus, changes in relative factor prices stimulate innovative activities. Research institutions will innovate to remedy the constraint imposed by the policy-induced factor scarcity. Hence environmental regulation can act as a signalling mechanism that stimulates research into environment-conserving technologies. In the irrigation and groundwater example, the regulations limiting water use increased the scarcity value and stimulated research into more efficient "drip-irrigation" technologies. Environment-saving technological change allows more goods to be produced with less damage to the environment.

Although there seems to be conflicts between agricultural development and the environmental protection, there is a convergence between the two. Higher investment in agricultural research to generate a range of adaptable technologies, particularly for small farmers, is thus a compelling public policy priority, along with the development of supporting institutions. Market solutions could be a means of giving proper signals to farmers in making choices about sustainable resource management. Border prices could be used to remove biases against sustainable farming practices. Decentralisation and community participation in resource conservation would be crucial in encouraging and fostering sustainable agriculture. This also calls for industrial ecology approach that integrates the agricultural sector development with environmental ecology. The key is to modify behaviour so that agricultural growth and environmental protection can become reinforcing rather than competing goals. Although the needed changes will take time to orchestrate, several initiatives being developed in nations around the world are moving public and private efforts in this direction.

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Breakdown of CSSPO International Conference 2018  
Towards Inclusive & Sustainable Agriculture  
Harmonizing Environmental, Social, and Economic Dimension: Is It Possible?  
Kuching, July 9-11<sup>th</sup>, 2018

Time	Activities	Venue
08:00 - 11:00 pm	Welcoming dinner	Imperial Hotel
08:00 - 08:30 am	Registration	Imperial Hotel
	Opening Ceremony	
	Diana Chalil, PhD (CSSPO Coordinator)	
08:30 - 09:00 am	Prof. Dr. Ir. Bustami Syam, MSME (Honorary Board – Vice Rector for Information, Planning and Development USU)	Imperial Hotel
	Muhammad Abdullah (Acting Konjen RI di Kuching)	
09:00 - 09:10 am	Welcoming Traditional Dance	
	Panel Session	Imperial Hotel
09:10 - 09:35 am	Dr. Bayu Krisnamurthi (andgreen.fund, Indonesia)	
09:35 - 10:00 am	Prof. Alain Rival (CIRAD, France)	
10:00 - 10:25 am	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ashfaq (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad - Pakistan)	



Date	Time	Activities	Venue
	10.25 - 10.50 am	Prof. Datuk Dr. Mad Nasir Shamsudin (Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia)	
	10.50 - 12.00 am	Discussion	
	12.00 - 12.15 pm	Souvenirs awarding for keynote speakers Photo session	
	12.15 - 01.00 pm	Lunch Break	
	01.00 - 06.00 pm	Parallel Session	Imperial Hotel
11-Jul-18	08.00 am - 04.00 pm	Field Trip to Bako National Park	Bako National Park
		Closing Ceremony	
		Depart to Hotel	

## PARALLEL SESSION

### SESSION I

Tuesday, 10<sup>th</sup> July 2018

Room I: Economic

Session Chair : Ahmad Hanis Izani Abdul Hadi, MSc

MC Session : Yeoung Sheng Tey, Ph. D

Minutes of Session : UPM Student I

01.00 - 01.12 pm Smallholders' willingness to pay for identifying good quality oil palm seeds

**DIANA CHALIL<sup>1</sup>, MOHAMMAD BASYUNI<sup>2\*</sup>,  
RIANTRI BARUS<sup>1</sup>, RIDHA WATT<sup>2</sup> & LOLLIE AP  
PUTRI<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Forestry, Faculty of Forestry, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Department of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

01.12 - 01.24 pm A cointegration analysis of crude palm oil price in Thailand

**PATCHAYA SONGSIENGCHAI<sup>1</sup>, SHAUFIQUE F  
SIDIQUE<sup>2,3</sup>, MARCEL DJAMA<sup>3,4</sup>, & W.N.W. AZMAN-  
SAINI<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Management Science, Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University, Thailand

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Agricultural and Food Policies Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

<sup>4</sup>Cirad, UMR Moisa - Marchés, Organisations, Institutions et Stratégies d'Acteurs, France



01.24 – 01.36 pm	Risk analysis for sustainability of oil palm smallholdings	✓	<b>DIANA CHALIL &amp; RIANTRI BARUS</b> Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
01.36 – 01.48 pm	Indonesia's regime complex for governing palm oil supply: Scope for building connections and enhancing complementarities between public and private standards	✓	<b>PABLO PACHECO<sup>1</sup>, GEORGE SCHONEVELD<sup>1</sup>, AHMAD DERMAWAN<sup>1</sup>, HERU KOMARUDIN<sup>1</sup>, &amp; MARCEL DJAMA<sup>2</sup></b> <sup>1</sup> Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Indonesia <sup>2</sup> French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), French
01.48 – 02.00 pm	Smallholder palm oil in Muaro Jambi District Jambi Province: is it still feasible?		<b>EDISON</b> Department of Agribusiness, University of Jambi, Indonesia
02.00 – 02.12 pm	Sustainable of smallholders oil palm plantation in West Pasaman District, West Sumatera, Indonesia	Delay ✓	<b>IRA WAHYUNI SYARFI &amp; AMI SUKMA UTAMI</b> Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, Indonesia
02.12 – 02.24 pm	Review of the palm oil potential toward regional economic in Jambi Province	✓	<b>MIRAWATI YANITA, ERNAWATI HD, &amp; ZULKIFLI ALAMSYAH</b> Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Jambi University, Indonesia
02.24 – 02.36 pm	Comparative analysis of rice farm and oil palm income in Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency	✓	



01.36 – 01.48 pm	Assessment of value added and development opportunity of agroindustry activity based on marine resources in sub district of panarukan, district of situbondo		<b>DOMPAK NAPTUPULU<sup>1</sup>, YUSMA DAMAYANTI<sup>1</sup>, &amp; JUNITA PURBA<sup>1</sup></b> <sup>1</sup> Agriculture Faculty, Jambi University, Indonesia <sup>2</sup> Agriculture Faculty, Jambi University, Indonesia
02.00 – 02.12 pm	Tracing the causality between livestock and poverty alleviation in the rural economy of Gilgit Baltistan-Pakistan		<b>BYAMSUL HADI, M. IWAN WAHYUDI, M. HAZMI, &amp; HENIK PRAYUGININGSIH</b> Agriculture Faculty, University of Muhammadiyah Jember, Indonesia
02.12 – 02.24 pm	Tracing the causality between livestock and poverty alleviation in the rural economy of Gilgit Baltistan-Pakistan		<b>GULNAZ HAMEED<sup>1</sup>, SHAGUFTA SHAHEEN<sup>1</sup>, ABDUL SABOOR<sup>1</sup>, &amp; KHURRAM SUDOZAI<sup>2</sup></b> <sup>1</sup> Department of Economics, UAAR, Pakistan <sup>2</sup> Department of Agriculture and Applied Economics, UAP, Pakistan



# Assessment of value added and development opportunity of agroindustry activity based on marine resources in Sub District of Panarukan, District of Situbondo

*Syamsul Hadi\**, *M. Iwan Wahyudi*, *M. Hazmi*, and *Henik Prayuginingsih*

Agriculture Faculty of University of Muhammadiyah Jember, Jember 68121 East Java, Indonesia

**Abstract.** Sub-District Panarukan, District of Situbondo has many food processing and non-food processing centers based on marine resources, all of which reaches 197 business units which include: Craft, Fish Cracker, Fish Chips, Shrimp paste and rengginang fish. The socio-economic phenomena of coastal communities should provide added value, absorb a lot of unemployment, but the people are still not prosperous in economically. The purposes of this study are to: Analyze the value added of resource-based on agroindustry, and to know the opportunity of marine resource development based agroindustry. The type of research used is descriptive with survey technique. Furthermore, the excavated data consists of qualitative and quantitative data which collected by using depth interview technique and the determination of respondents is done by simple random sampling technique. In order to answer the first, and second, the Hayami value-added analysis, and cost efficiency (R/C-Ratio) are used. The result of the research revealed that the ratio of added value of agribusiness activity of marine basis is 37,5% (value added ratio 15% - 40%), then the added value is classified. While the business opportunity of agribusiness activity in the research area is very big which indicated the value of R / C reach 1.95. If marine resource-based agroindustry activities in the research area are intervened with a touch of modern science-based management, then the value-added ratio potentially reaches more than 40% (> 40% high added value categories).

## 1 Introduction

The number of industrial companies in District of Situbondo in 2014 can be explained as follows: small industries and household handicrafts 12.726 units (up 3.00% from 2013) with a workforce of 44,725 people (up 5.00% from 2013). Of the 12.726 units of small scale industries and household handicrafts, 4,436 businesses or 34.86% employed 19.989 workers, Textile / Sewing 681 businesses or 5.35%, tile 435 businesses or 3, 42% and bamboo woven 253 businesses or 1.99% and other industries under 1%. Furthermore, in District of

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Situbondo, the number of Scallop Craft is 367 business units with 1,307 workers and investment value of IDR 43.7830.000, -, the production value is IDR 4,405,824,000, - and the raw material value reaches IDR 1.938.499.000 (BPS Situbondo, 2015). Meanwhile, the number of shrimp raw materials processing industry reached 18 business units absorbing labor 139 people with investment value IDR 75.483.000, -, production value IDR 663.705.000, - and raw material value IDR 349.209.000, -. Based on the development of Industrial Enterprises by as much as of Business Unit, Manpower, Investment, Value of Production and Raw Material of agroindustry based on marine resources are respectively reached Agro 4.452 business unit, 20.057 people, IDR 7.999.202.000, - IDR 51.108.545.000, - and IDR 22.771.979.000, -.

Panarukan is one of the sub-district of Situbondo, located adjacent to the city of Situbondo with the height of the village from sea level is between 3 m to 15 m. The width of Sub-district of Panarukan is 54,55 Km<sup>2</sup> or 5.455 H consisting of 8 villages having many food processing and non-food processing centers based on marine resources. Because four of the eight villages in Sub-district of Panarukan, Kilensari Village, Peleyan Village, Duwet Village and Gelung Village have coastal areas. The number of business units, absorbed labor, and the value of production of food and non-food processing industries based on agricultural commodities and marine resources in Subdistrict of Panarukan, District of Situbondo are presented in table 1 below.

**Table 1** Distribution of Food and Non-Food Processing Industry Based on Agricultural Commodities and Marine Resources in Subdistrict of Panarukan, District of Situbondo Year 2014

No	Type of Agroindustry	Quantity of Business unit	Quantity of Labor (Person)	Production Value (IDR)
1	Craft shells	96	470	1.258.573.000
2	Fish crackers	46	310	182.732.000
3	Coconut shell bag	32	70	110.666.000
4	Fish chips	6	50	124.023.000
5	Cracknel	17	95	338.164.000
<b>Total</b>		<b>197</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>2.014.158.000</b>

Source: BPS District of Situbondo, Year 2015

Agroindustry activities in Soekartawi's opinion (2008) can increase the income of agribusiness actors, able to absorb labor, increase foreign exchange earnings and most importantly able to encourage the emergence of other industries. The indication of the opportunity for the development of agroindustry in the coastal area is supported by the marketing system built up so far, the products are sold directly to the nearest traditional market and the final consumer and the direct collectors come to the craftsman's house. The marketing opportunities of fishery-based agro-industry products in coastal areas are also increasingly wide open. This is because Pathek Beach in Village of Duwet and Gelung and fish harbor in Village of Kilensari is reconstructed into a national-type harbor and Peleyan Village has Fish auction to support the marketing of catch fish for Fish auction in Kilensari which was first established.

Marketing Efficiency and Prospect of Agroindustry Development of Fish Cracker in Village of Gelung, concluded that marketing channel of fish cracker agroindustry consist of three channel that is zero level channel, first level channel and second level channel but the most efficient is one-tier marketing channel of 0.2%. The prospect of fish cracker agroindustry is based on the results of SWOT Analysis in the position of White Area with emphasis on S-O strategy (Stength-Opportunities). However, the added value problem and the prospect of marine resource based agroindustry activities are not yet known. So there is

no information on the matter that can be conveyed to the policy makers as a material consideration in the development effort in the field of food processing industry and handicrafts. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to study more deeply about the study of added value and prospect of marine resource based agroindustry considering Sub District of Panarukan has been known for centuries as the biggest fish producing area in District of Situbondo and as a supplier area for other districts in East Java. Processed food products such as fish 'rengginang', fish crackers, fish chips, and souvenir products such as craft shells is a potential development of agroindustry that can provide added value on export quality marine resources.

The hope is to expand employment opportunities and increase the income of coastal communities living on the line and / or below the poverty line of  $\pm 21.15\%$ . Although the potential of marine resources in the region contains tremendous expectations in the growth and movement of the economy, there are still many obstacles encountered, among others (Soejono, 2008): (1) marketing conditions that do not encourage the development of consumption, distribution of fishery products; (2) quality standards or quality of fish catch and sanitation; (3) relatively low equipment condition and application of technology in sea fishing activities; (4) the ratio of the amount of capital and the level of capital cost required is still very low; (5) Environmental issues are a lot of complaints and are used as an excuse to reject or restrain the marketing of fish; and (6) lack of development of the processing industry of fishery products in the coastal areas. Starting from the various problems faced by the fishermen community, one of the alternative options for problem solving that can be done is the development of agroindustry of the catches processing which the organization and its management are rationally designed to get maximum commercial value added by producing the product according to market demand.

The potential of agro-industry development through the development of marine resource-based household industry Sub-district of Panarukan, District of Situbondo is faced with various problems that start from the main problem that is the level of knowledge and skill is still limited, the ownership of business capital is relatively limited, scattered production activities in non-group, business capital loans, technology and markets are relatively difficult. Such conditions lead to productivity due to work motivation to be weak, which in turn implies the movement of downstream become slow. Craftsmen engaging in agro-industry activities are driven only by routine orientation due to traditional factors without considering performance improvement. Based on the above phenomenon, then the aims of the study are: 1) to analyze the value added of agroindustry based marine resources in Subdistrict of Panarukan, District of Situbondo; and 2) to know the opportunity of marine resource development based agroindustry in Subdistrict of Panarukan, District of Situbondo.

## **2 Research Methods**

### **2.1. Research model**

The study employed survey method to see how far the condition of agroindustry activity and its development opportunities in research area objectively and factually, potential and existing problem [1]

### **2.2. Location, Time and Research Population**

The location of this research is the Subdistrict of Panarukan, district of Situbondo precisely the location of the village which has the center of marine resource based agroindustry which includes Village of Gelung, Kilensari, Paowan, Duwet, Peleyan and

Wringinanom. The termination of research location is determined by purposive sampling on the consideration that in that location is a center of food processing and non-food processing industry based on marine resources. This research has been done in July till September 2017. The study population is craftsmen agroindustry based marine and non-food resources (non-fishermen) are determined intentionally through techniques of non-probability sampling. The research sample is determined proportionally stratified random sampling based on the type of agroindustry they do.

### **2.3. Resources and Data Collection Techniques**

Based on the source that the data collected in this study includes primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from the craftsmen collected by combining several complementary data collection techniques, namely: FGD and Indepth Interview. This data collection technique is guided by a list of questions prepared beforehand for the purpose of collecting data information can be directed and systematic and can answer the issues under review. The secondary data were collected from related institutions with this research.

### **2.4. Data analysis**

#### *Answer the First Goal*

The amount of added value that can be known by Hayami method that can also be used to find information about the amount of income for direct labor and profits regardless of fixed costs. This research uses value-added calculation method for processing with [2]. There are three indicators of value added ratio [3] that are:

- 1) If the value added ratio <15%, then the added value is low;
- 2) If the value added ratio is 15% - 40%, then the added value is medium; and
- 3) If the value added ratio > 40%, then the value added is high.

#### *Answer the Second Objective*

The R / C Ratio analysis shows the amount of business opportunity where R / C stands for Revenue Cost Ratio, which is the ratio between acceptance and cost as the following formulation [4]  $R / C = \text{Total Revenue (TR)} / \text{Total Cost (TC)}$ , Where:

$$R = \text{TR} = \text{Acceptance} = P \cdot Q$$

$$TC = \text{TFC} + \text{TVC}$$

$$FC = \text{Fixed Cost}$$

$$VC = \text{Variable Cost}$$

The criteria used in the analysis of R / C ratio as follows:

- If the R / C ratio of  $> 1$  business is said to be viable and profitable,
- If the R / C ratio of  $< 1$  business is said to be unfit to continue,
- If the value of R / C ratio = 1 business is said to be break even (no profit and no loss).

## **3 Results And Discussion**

### **3.1 Value Added Study Agroindustry Based on Marine Resources**

Based on the potential in the research area, some commodities and agroindustry products that can be developed include sea fish and non fish. In the opinion of that value added analysis

is a value addition to a product after further processing. Value-added analysis will provide information on factors of the production process that produce or increase added value and vice versa. The following will discuss the results of value-added analysis of agroindustry based on marine resources as presented in Table 2 below.

### 3.2 Output, Input, and Price

Respondents of marine resource based agroindustry are referred to in this research is divided into five groups, the respondents group agroindustry craft souvenirs shells, rengginang shrimp paste, shrimp paste, dried fish and fish crackers. Actually there are still other craftsmen who are not includes in this research respondents, namely seaweed craftsmen and sea fish abon because of time, cost and energy. Most of the respondents (85.25%) obtained their raw materials in agro-industry activities by buying from fishermen or other parties, and the rest (14,75% of respondents) came from sea fish catch themselves.

The result of value added analysis using Hayami and Ruttan model, 1989 as presented in Table 1 reveals that from marine resource based agroindustry activities through five types of products produced value added as much as IDR 14.222,25 per kg per production process . It is known that the production process in the past business activity takes between 1 - 21 days, in which the making of shell souvenir takes 7 days, rengginang need 4 - 5 days, shrimp paste takes 21 days, dried fish and fish crackers each takes 5 days and ± 9 days. The added value ratio of marine resource-based product processing process reaches 34,95% and is classified as moderate (15% - 40%) according to [3] and higher than jackfruit chips agroindustry from in Lumajang and in Cikeas, Bogor Regency with value added ratio of 21,79% and 26,52%, respectively.

When compared with the value added value of marine fish based agroindustry activities in Dusun Payangan Sumberejo Village Ambulu District Jember Regency by [5] which is high (40%), then the value added ratio in this research area is still lower. This is because the agroindustry activity in this study area average raw material price (IDR 15.528,69 / kg) is higher than the result of research in Payangan Hamlet (IDR 10.952,38 / kg), while the price of handicraft product in this research area (IDR 37.606,56 / kg) is lower than in the area of Dusun Payangan (61.023,81kg). It can be explained that at the time of this research, the craftsmen respondents in Subdistrict of Panarukan enter the famine season, so they have to buy raw materials from outside the region with high price, except craftsmen rengginang where raw material glutinous rice which is relatively stable even though they have to buy relief ingredients shrimp paste and fish is also relatively high.

**Table 2** Results of Value Added Analysis of Marine Resource Based Agroindustry Subdistrict of Panarukan, District of Situbondo Year 2017

Output, Input, Price		Formula Value	Formula
1	Amount of production (kg /pp)	49.81	A
2	Raw material (kg / pp)	46.03	B
3	Labor (MWD)	4.77	C
4	Conversion factor (1 / 2)	1.08	A / B = M
5	Koefisien of Labor (3 / 2)	0.10	C / B = N
6	Product Price (IDR / Kg)	37,606.56	D
7	Average wages (IDR / MWD)	30,336.07	E
<b>Income and Profits *</b>			
8	Raw material Price (IDR / kg)	15,528.69	F
9	Donations of other inputs (IDR / kg)	10,942.62	G
10	Revenue (4x6) (IDR / kg)	40,693.56	M x D = K
11	a. Added Value (10-9-8) (IDR / kg)	14,222.25	K – F – G = L

	<b>Output, Input, Price</b>	<b>Formula Value</b>	<b>Formula</b>
	b. Ratio Added Value (11.a / 10) (%)	34.95	$(L / K) \% = H\%$
12	a. Employee benefits (5x7) (IDR / kg)	3,143.80	$N \times E = P$
	b. Parts of labor (12.a. / 11.a.) (%)	22.10	$(P / L) \% = Q\%$
13	a. Profits (11a – 12.a) (IDR/kg)	11,078.45	$L - P = R$
	b. Profit rate (13.a / 11a) (%)	77.90	$(R / L) \% = O \%$
<b>Balas Jasa Untuk Faktor Produksi**</b>			
14	Margin (IDR / kg)	25,164.87	$K - F = S$
15	Direct labor income (12a / 14) x 100%	12.49	$(P / S) \times 100\% = T$
16	Donations of other inputs (9 / 14) x 100%	43.48	$(G / S) \times 100\% = U$
17	Corporate profits (13a / 14) x 100%	44.02	$(R / S) \times 100\% = V$

Table 2 above illustrates that the average labor allocation of 4,77 MWD on the use of raw material input is 46,13 kg per production process with an average wage of labor of IDR 30.336,07 / Men's Working Days (MWD) per production process. It can be explained that one MWD is 7,5 working hours or one adult work day in a day with 8 hours applicable in the research area. The amount of labor coefficient value shows the amount of labor donation needed to process one kilogram of raw materials of sea fish and shellfish. Meanwhile, the conversion factor value is the ratio of output to input, where in this study the average conversion value of 1,08 and the average value of labor coefficient of 0,10. On the basis of the average conversion value and labor coefficient can be interpreted that to process 100 kilograms of raw materials to be 108 kilograms of processed products required direct labor as much as 100 MWD. From the value of the coefficient of labor can be seen whether the entrepreneur has been efficient production or not. The smaller the value of the coefficient of labor the more efficient the producer produces. In this context the use of labor as much as 4.77 MWD to process raw materials of sea fish as much as 46.13 kg to produce processed production of 49,67 kg is not efficient in one production process. Similarly, the activities of agroindustry in this research area are relatively the same level of efficiency with the result of [6] research in Payangan Hamlet Sumberejo Subdistrict of Ambulu Sub-district of Jember Regency.

The share of labor received per kg of processed raw material only gained a share of 22,10% per kg, where the percentage is higher than the result of research in Lumajang Regency about value added of nangka chips agroindustry which percentage reaches 17.40% . This is due to the power conversion factor (0,10) in this study is lower than the results of his research which reached the value of 0,18. These conditions further indicate that the use or allocation of labor in agroindustry activities in this research area is relatively more efficient, so it will have implications on the level of profit that can reach 77,90%. If the profit level is compared with the result of Hadi and Farhiyah research (2016) in Dusun Payangan Desa Sumberejo Subdistrict of Ambulu of Jember Regency which reaches 91,30%, the profit level in this research area is still lower.

### *Revenue and Profit*

The result of calculation of value added analysis obtained from marine resource based agroindustry in research area shows that the average value added is IDR 14.222,25 per kilogram of raw material. Value added calculation aims to know the value added value in one kilogram of marine fish after processed into pindang fish, smoke and shrimp paste. The amount of added value depends on the cost incurred including the average cost of raw material purchases amounting to IDR 15,528.69 per kilogram ranging from IDR 12.000, - s.d Rp 55.000, - per kilogram and other input contribution of IDR 10.942.62 per unit. Other input contributions consist of all variable costs except raw material costs and labor costs. Other



inputs in it include the cost of purchasing auxiliary materials (herbs, salts, and additives), fuels, glue (Autosol), dyes, rubber tires, strings, straps, polishes, and packaging.

Table 2 above also reveals that the average profit earned from agro-industry activities is IDR 11.078,45 per kilogram for return on capital and management with an average profit rate of 77.90% of the added value of the product which means every kilogram of processed products. The average profitability and profitability in the research area is much lower than that of [5] in the above Payangan Hamlet, each of which reached IDR 39.870,74 in return for capital and management and 91,30% kg of raw materials. This condition is caused by the price of raw materials in this research area is much higher, and the price of handicraft product is much lower although the labor usage is relatively the same. Similarly, when compared with research results in Lumajang on value added analysis of jackfruit agroindustry, the average profit rate is 82,60% or higher than the average profit rate in this study area. This condition is caused by the conversion factor is 1,8 and the labor coefficient of 0,13, so it will affect the amount of added value.

### Reply Services for Production Factors

Production factor services consist of remuneration for labor production factors, other inputs, and rate of return. Margin is the difference in price or value of the product with the input value of the raw materials used. Margin will be distributed in return for labor, other input contributions, and profits of the company or craftsman. The average margin of processed production is IDR 25.164,87 per kilogram of raw material consisting of 12,49% direct labor income, 43,48% contribution of other inputs, and 44.02% of craftsman profits. The company's profit margin is the largest and largest margin compared to the labor income margin. It shows that marine resource based agroindustry effort in research area is labor intensive business. In other words, the agro-industry activities can absorb a lot of manpower and become the main alternative in increasing population income and reduction of unemployment in coastal area.

### 3.3 Development Opportunity of Agroindustry Based on Marine Resources

Revenue Cost Ratio Analysis (R / C Ratio) is an analysis tool to see the relative profit of a business in one year to the cost used in the activity or better known as cost efficiency analysis to know the chances of a productive economic enterprise. The result of financial analysis of marine resources based agroindustry business is shown in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Result of Financial Analysis of Business Opportunity of Agroindustry Activity Based on Marine Resources at Subdistrict of Panarukan of District of Situbondo Year 2017 (in one process producer)

No	Descriptions	Unit	Quantity	Price/Unit	Value/Account (IDR)
<b>A</b>	<b>Operational Cost:</b>				<b>958,932</b>
	1. Depreciation Tools	Ls	1	15,000	15,000
	2. Raw Materials	Kg	46.03	15,529	714,829
	3. Helper Material	Ls	2	10,943	21,885
	4. Fuel	Ls	2.5	17,000	42,500
	5. Labors	MWD	4.77	30,336	144,718
	6. Letters (Packing)	Unit	2	10,000	20,000
<b>B</b>	<b>Amount of production</b>	Kg	<b>49.81</b>		
<b>C</b>	<b>Price of Agroindustry Product</b>	Kg		<b>37.607</b>	
<b>D</b>	<b>Total Revenue (TR)</b>				<b>1.873,238</b>

No	Descriptions	Unit	Quantity	Price/Unit	Value/Account (IDR)
E	Opportunity (R/C)				1.95

Table 3 above shows that the marine resource based agroindustry business opportunity in the research area is quite large, as evidenced by the R/C ratio of 1,95 in one production process. This means that each fisherman's expense per IDR 1, - will generate income of IDR 1,95, -. When compared with [6] in Puger where the value of R/C ratio on agroindustry activity of shrimp paste, fish cracker, dried fish, fogging (fumigation) fish and fish meal are 1.82, 1.32, 1.31, and 1.17, respectively. Even in 2012 Pudjanarso's research on value-added study and the break-even point on fish stocks in the same area, the R/C ratio is only 1.21. Along with the increasingly skilled sea fish craftsmen in the research area, the level of processing cost efficiency is higher in addition to the price of processed products is also higher. Therefore, the value of agroindustry development opportunities in the research area is increasingly high.

Unlike the results of research [5] in Dusun Payangan Sumberejo Ambulu Jember regency, where it can be disclosed that the group of respondents who act as fishermen as well as crafters have average R / C ratio on craft activities reached 3.84, while for the group of respondents only acting as a craftsman only average R / C ratio reaches 5,31. This condition caused in the first group of respondents intensification of agroindustrial business is not running maximally because the management concentration is split on fishing activity. While in the second group of respondents, more concentration on the management of one activity only with no fear of lack of raw materials because it has established strong cooperation with some fishermen.

The condition of socio-cultural factors of coastal communities in each region has different traditions and economic endeavors. This is because the environment is very strong influence on the characteristics of the way of management of a business one's economy besides influenced by geostrategic factors, geopolitics, and local government regulations. Following in detail will be discussed about financial analysis to reveal how big business opportunities based agroindustry marine resources by type of craft business in the study area.

## 4 Conclusion

1. The result of value added analysis using Hayami model in this research reveals agroindustry activity based on marine resources through five types of products produced gives added value as much as IDR 14.222,25 per kg per production process. The average price of raw materials is IDR 15.528,69 / kg, the price of handicraft products is IDR 37.606,56 / kg with the average labor allocation of 4,77 MWD on the use of raw material input of 46,13 kg per production process with average wage the average workforce of IDR 30.336,07/MWD per production process and other input contributions amounted to IDR 10.942,62 per unit.
2. The average fishing business opportunity in the research area is quite large, it is proved by the R/C ratio of 1,95 in one production process. Detailed business opportunity of Agroindustry Souvenir of Leather Shell reach 3.83, Rengginang agroindustry activity financially have big enough business opportunity with R/C Ratio 2.02, Shrimp paste reach 1.56, Dry fish reach 1.66, and Fish Cracker of 2,76. The profit level obtained by the five types of agroindustry is enough with an average of IDR 914,306, - each production process with a range from IDR 106.195, - to IDR 1.737.770, -.

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